

JORDAN TIMES

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AMMAN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1976 — MOHARRAM 9, 1396 A.H.

Moscow repeats call for Geneva talks

MOSCOW, Jan. 9 - (R). - The Soviet Union Friday called on the member countries of the U.N. Security Council to ensure that their debate next week helped to restart the Geneva Middle East Peace Conference.

In a statement issued by the Tass News Agency, the Soviet Government said that if its members displayed political responsibility, the Security Council could make an important contribution towards ensuring that events in the Middle East developed favourably.

Mrs. Thatcher OKs M.E. resolutions

LONDON, Jan. 9 - (AFP). - British Conservative Party leader Mrs. Margaret Thatcher said here for Syria Friday after a three-day visit to Egypt.

She told a press conference the Middle East crisis could not be settled without respect for the legitimate rights of interested countries, and recognition of the Palestinian entity.

United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973 were the cornerstones for a settlement, she added.

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Beirut stalemate as Phalangists call for "liberation" of Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 9 - (Agencies). - Right and left wing commandos battered at each other through a third night of spectacular violence in suburban Beirut but by Friday neither side had been able to break the military stalemate.

The guerillas and their left-wing Moslem allies were making only slow progress in a thrust from the south to link up with the encircled garrison of Tel Al-Zaater refugee camp, according to latest battle reports.

A clear picture of the situation was difficult to get because of the claims and counter-claims of the two sides.

The third night of fighting brought fresh guerilla charges that the 18,000-man Lebanese army had taken the field against them.

A spokesman for the Phalangist Christian militia and eyewitnesses in the southern sector confirmed that the army had clashed with the Palestinians. The army flatly denied that its troops had been involved in the fighting.

A guerilla spokesman said it was the army and not the Phalangists which was putting up the main resistance Friday to their thrust from the Moslem bastion of Chiyah, northeast towards Tel Al-Zaater. He said they had captured seven soldiers during the night but later released them.

On the north bank of the Beirut River, right-wing militia are still slugging it out with commandos and leftists in a war of attrition in the tangle of suburbs that ring Tel Al-Zaater camp.

Central Beirut is quiet but jumpy.

A man was wounded by a sniper in the city centre Friday morning and a burst of automatic fire disturbed the devastated luxury hotel area by the sea.

On the political front, a serious split emerged Thursday night between Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Sunni Moslem, and his Interior Minister Camille Chamoun, head of the right-wing Christian National Liberation Party.

Mr. Chamoun appealed on television for full-scale army intervention to restore order and the declaration of a state of emergency.

Mr. Karami, in a reply to the Interior Minister, reiterated Moslem opposition to the use of the army, and also criticised Socialist Leader Kamal Joumblatt for contributing to the divisive atmosphere.

A noticeable hardening of position by the political right, especially by the Phalangists, threatened a final plunge into total chaos, observers said.

For the first time, the Phalangists, through their newspaper Al Amal, called for a "war of liberation" to rid Lebanon of the Palestinians, who they said were bent on bursting the country asunder.

"It is here that the Palestinian revolution will die and it is here that it will be reborn," Al Amal thundered, referring to the Palestinians as "terrorists" in its headline.

In Cairo, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad in an interview with the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram, said Israel wanted to control Lebanon.

(Continued on page six)

Moroccan troops consolidate hold on Western Sahara territory

ATLANTIC, Jan. 9 - (R). - Moroccan troops have entered the area of Dakhla (Villa Cisneros) moving 300 miles (480 km) southwards into the West-Sahara from its capital of Agadez, the official Moroccan news agency said Friday.

The agency said the troops, commanded by Colonel Ahmed El-Moroccan, entered the town Thursday and received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of Dakhla, the third largest town in the desert territory, it was said.

Morocco is moving rapidly to consolidate its hold over the Western Sahara before Spain's scheduled withdrawal next month despite fierce resistance from Sahrawi Nationalists and Polisario Front.

The move was part of a triangular agreement last November between Morocco, Spain and Mauritania to divide the Western Sahara.

will be partitioned between the Kingdom of Morocco and Mauritania when Spain leaves.

The former Spanish Governor-General has now left and has been replaced by a secretary-general for the Sahara, Colonel Vigore, who works in conjunction with a Moroccan administrator.

Colonel Vigore told a party of foreign journalists Wednesday that the Moroccan army was firmly in control of the Sahara, following bitter fighting in parts of the territory with guerrillas of the pro-independence Polisario Front (Front for the Liberation of Saguiel El-Hamra and Rio de Oro).

Moroccan Premier Ahmed Osman has also confirmed that his government will maintain law and order in the Sahara "at all costs."

But the transfer of power in the Sahara is not going entirely without hitches since according to the Geneva-based red cross committee some 40,000 Sahrawis have fled from their homes before the advancing Moroccan troops.

Half are reported to have been taken to the refugee camps in Algeria.

(Continued on page six)

Explosion injures 7 in Jerusalem supermarket

JERUSALEM, Jan. 9 - (AFP). - A bomb went off Friday in a crowded supermarket in Israeli-occupied East Jerusalem, injuring seven people, police announced.

The store was packed with housewives doing their weekend shopping, they said.

The supermarket was the first to have been built in a sector of Jerusalem occupied in the June war in 1967.

It was announced later that the victims suffered only slight injuries and three were taken to hospital by passing motorists.

Police detained 15 people for questioning in connection with the blast.

The building was slightly damaged, and the shop reopened before midday after a thorough search for other bombs.

New cod war crisis

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 9 - (AFP). - The Icelandic Government is considering breaking off diplomatic relations with Britain if the country's 200-mile limit, Danish radio reported Friday.

The radio said the decision was taken at a meeting Thursday at which it was decided to ask for a special NATO meeting to discuss the latest developments in the cod war.

London is expected to announce the British Government's regret any decision by Iceland to break off diplomatic relations with Britain or to call a meeting of (NATO) over the "cod war."

Earlier it was announced in Brussels that a special NATO meeting would be held on Monday to discuss an Icelandic complaint against Britain in the dispute.

Britain had not been officially informed of such actions by Iceland, a spokesman said, adding: "We consider Iceland as an ally and a friend. We would not consider that breaking off diplomatic relations would help a negotiated settlement."

Britain announced a new collision between the Icelandic Gunboat "Thor" and a British Naval ship in the Anglo-Icelandic "Cod War," and said the Icelandic vessel was to blame.

A defence ministry statement said that while the "Thor" and the British frigate "Leander" were engaged in "close manoeuvres," the Icelandic "suddenly altered course to port and hit the Frigate's starboard bow."

Both ships suffered minor damage but there were no reported casualties, the statement said.

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OAU summit expected to recognise MPLA

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 9, (Agencies). - The Angolan People's Liberation Movement (MPLA) is widely expected to be officially recognised by the Organisation of African Unity as the legitimate government in Angola, informed sources said here Friday.

More than 20 of the 46 African states attending the OAU summit meeting here on Angolan territory have recognised the MPLA People's Republic. Ethiopia, host nation, is expected to add its recognition when the summit ends on Monday.

Twentyfour countries are known to be either opposed or undecided. Cameroun, one of the most active anti-Soviet Union countries in Africa, has been holding a series of meetings behind the scenes with countries opposed to communism.

But there is a growing number of African leaders, including

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and OAU Chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, who consider that recognition or non-recognition of the MPLA is not an issue which should concern the OAU, sources said.

The concern of African leaders about the situation in the former Portuguese territory is shown by the calling of this first extraordinary summit.

But it is feared that attempts to take some decisive action on Angola could destroy the unity of the organisation and divide Africa into two opposing camps.

On the battlefield, MPLA forces have captured the town of Songo, 60 kms north of Carmona and 400 kms north of the Angolan capital, People's Liberation Movement spokesman Major Juju said in Luanda Friday.

(Continued on page six)

Jewish group bombs UNESCO offices in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 9, (R). - A Jewish organisation made two firebomb attacks overnight on the Paris headquarters of a United Nations organisation, it was officially announced Friday.

The body is UNESCO—the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation.

UNESCO said in a statement there were no casualties in the attacks, and said an organisation calling itself the Jewish Self-Defence Group claimed responsibility.

The first attack took place shortly before midnight against a building housing UNESCO secretariat offices and those of many delegations accredited to the organisation.

Shortly afterwards the main UNESCO building near the Eiffel Tower was attacked, the statement said. Damage was small in both cases.

UNESCO said: "Following an unprecedented campaign of pressure and intimidation lasting more than a year against UNESCO, the agency has been the victim of criminal attacks of exceptional gravity."

UNESCO said the initials of the Jewish group to whom it attributed the attacks were daubed on the walls of the agency buildings.

In Linz, Austria, meanwhile

two Israelis who had a road accident 30 kilometers west of the city Friday were later found in hospital to be in possession of two pistols and hoodlums, authorities announced.

Neither of the men spoke German, a brief communique added. The men's car skidded on an icy road.

Coopman predicts victory over Ali

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9, (R). - Belgian heavyweight Jean-Pierre Coopman made one of sport's hollower predictions Friday when he said he would beat Muhammad Ali in next month's world boxing title fight.

The fight, due to take place in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on February 20, is generally regarded as something of a mismatch, bringing together one of boxing's all time greats and the 29-year-old Belgian stone-mason who has never been in the ring with a top ranked fighter.

But at a press conference Friday Coopman spoke the traditional, brave words of a boxing underdog.

"I will go to Puerto Rico, I'll take my chances, I'll hit him and I'll win," he said.

Coopman returned from New York Thursday where Ali gave him a signed copy of his autobiography.



COVERED ABOVE. — Left wing fighters crouch behind a sandbag barricade in Beirut Friday during a battle with Phalangist and Lebanese army forces. They are partially covered from winter rains by a beach umbrella. (AP wirephoto).



BISCUIT LANE. — An Israeli bomb disposal expert looks into the debris in the biscuit, coffee and jam aisle in a Jerusalem supermarket after a pipe-bomb exploded there Friday morning injuring four people. Part of the ceiling was also blown out. (AP wirephoto).

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Who are the Phalangists?

Where is the elementary sense of moral outrage that would dare stand up and tell the Lebanese Phalangists that cutting off food and water supplies to a Palestinian refugee camp is a move of profound, monumental stupidity?

What is all this talk about the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people," when the Palestinian people in Tall al Zaatar camp are encircled by a siege army, unable to receive food and water to live, and when the rest of the world that so resolutely stands up for Palestinian rights at the United Nations in New York and at UNESCO in Paris crumbles away like a meek, docile spectator when Palestinian rights to life are made a mockery of in Beirut?

It's nice for Palestinians to have their rights restored. It is a bit more important to appreciate that dead Palestinians and starved Palestinians and burned Palestinians are not much interested in any rights that will be provided by pieces of paper in New York, Paris, Geneva or in the wake of a shuttling jet-stream somewhere over the skies of the Middle East. Is food one of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people?

If there are latent moral forces in the world that are called upon to respond to challenges, one of them has been summoned by the events in Beirut this week. It is that force which repels genocide, rejects colonial armies and instinctively rises to reassert the most basic human rights to life, self-determination — and food. It's time to cook or get out of the kitchen.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Al-Ra'i Thursday published two suggestions which in the forthcoming U.N. Security Council debate could help to solve the Palestinian problem.

First of all, Al-Ra'i suggested a by-passing of all previous U.N. resolutions which Israel has not abided by, and work on Yasser Arafat's proposal to the U.N. General Assembly calling for the creation of a secular state in Palestine.

The paper then suggested that if the U.N. Security Council, being an establishment of the U.N., will discuss the Palestinian problem in light of resolutions passed, discussion of the 1947 Palestine partition which was the basis of creating Israel would also be in order.

Al-Ra'i said that, "as a press observer sees things, it is apparent that the possible amendment of Resolution 242 will be a prime topic in the upcoming talks."

The paper said that, "Kissinger's indications that the U.S. will veto any decision leading to an amendment of Resolutions 242 or 338 is an indication of efforts that will block chances of peace as well as blocking recognition of the Palestinians and their legitimate rights to their homeland."

Al-Ra'i concluded, saying that, "the real Arab battle is to be directed to the elimination of Israeli occupation on all Palestinian soil and end to the status quo which Israel has been using against the Arabs for the last quarter century."

Ad Dustour called for well organized Islamic and Arab efforts to stop the continued change of the Islamic features in the city of Jerusalem by the Zionist occupiers.

"Israel is putting the whole Islamic world on the testing ground, ignoring reactions by the Moslem and Arab countries regarding the Israeli measures. There are great potential forces which have not yet been mobilised or organised, and the duty to take action lies on confrontation countries especially Jordan due to its rare geographical position," Ad Dustour concluded.

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Ghor farmers meet

AMMAN. — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will preside Saturday over a meeting of the Ghor farmers.

The object of the meeting is to explain to the farmers the aims of the Jordan Valley Farmers Federation which provides governmental health, social and cultural services to the farmers.

Prince Hassan will also preside Saturday over a meeting of the Directors of the Co-operative Societies at the co-operatives organisation headquarters.

Crown Prince Hassan had earlier presided over a meeting of the farmers in Northern Shuneh. Prince Hassan had during the past week been touring the various development projects throughout the kingdom inspecting and looking over the progress achieved.

NATIONAL BRIEF

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of condolences to President Mao Tse-tung on the occasion of the death of China Prime Minister Chou En-lai.

West Bankers

AMMAN. — Muslim circles in the occupied West Bank have strongly protested the Israeli intervention in Islamic functions and the appointment by Israel, of Sheikh Hussein Amin El Habash as president of an Islamic Sharia Court of Arab Jerusalem and Sheikh Tewfik Assaliyyeh as member of the court, thus in this purely Islamic function.

In cables and memoranda to the Israeli Minister of Defence, the Muslims proclaimed these appointments as open conspiracy aimed at robbing West Bank Muslims of their religious and personal rights.

The Mayor of Jerusalem Mr Ruhi el Khateeb, commenting on the Israeli procedures said, "the appointments announced by Israeli authorities are one of a series of Zionist designs to aggress against the genuine Islamic Courts in Jerusalem and Jordanian Courts before the Holy City."

Mr Khateeb in a prepared study on the subject said he had previously warned of these Zionist designs against the Islamic Courts which were Jordanian courts before the

annexation of Arab Jerusalem in 1967. He said "the freezing of the Sharia Courts of their jurisdiction took several stages after 1967. The Israeli military authorities had enacted a number of laws to this effect following their arbitrary annexation of Arab Jerusalem. By these laws: they wanted to transfer the Jerusalem Civil Court from Jerusalem to Ramallah and the Sharia Court from Jerusalem to Jaffa. But the West Bankers, particularly judges and lawyers protested these measures and refused to cooperate with the occupation authorities."

The Israeli reply took the form of divesting the Jordanian Sharia court in Jerusalem of its jurisdiction and non-recognition of their judgements.

"From a legal point of view, the Israeli action," says Mr Khateeb "was a gross aggression against the judicial authorities in the occupied areas." He recalled that the Hague Convention of 1899 and 1907 on military occupation, stipulated the respect by the occupation authorities of the judicial authorities in the areas under occupation. The judiciary body-

es should be allowed to function freely and without any interference in their work.

From a religious point of view, the freezing of the Islamic Courts, which have been operating hundreds of years was an aggression against the Muslim religion itself.

From a humanitarian point of view, to compel a Jerusalemite Muslim to go to Jaffa and pursue his case in a symbolic Muslim court there, is an aggression against his personal freedom.

"From a political point of view," says Mr Khateeb, "the Israeli measures are considered null and void because they were based on an illegal annexation of the Holy City."

In his latest memorandum, Mr Khateeb recalled that the United Nations General Assembly had taken several resolutions in which it regretted the Israeli actions aimed at changing the status quo in Jerusalem, considered these actions as illegal and called upon Israel to abolish them.

Later the United Nations Security Council, acting on an initiative by the Jordanian Government, in three consecutive resolutions deplored the fact that Israel had not heeded or respected the world body's demands. The Council reaffirmed the General Assembly's resolutions on the subject, stressing, that all the Israeli legislative and administrative measures taken in the occupied territory, including expropriation of Arab lands and property, the eviction of inhabitants and any other legislations aimed at annexing the occupied Arab Jerusalem or changing its religious, social or structural character are all illegal, null and void.

It called upon Israel to urgently rescind all previous measures and actions and not to take any other steps in the occupied sector of the Holy City that would change its features or prejudice the rights

of the inhabitants, the rights of the world community of just and peace.

Recently however, Israeli authorities, still clinging world opinion, had design in mind. They set up a Sharia Court in their own in Arab Jaffa, which will be a branch of an independent, em court shall be set.

These actions and measures were also considered legal and aggressive West Bankers against they protested vehemently.

Finally, Mr Khateeb called to Arab, Muslim and Jewish countries to take measures to halt the Israeli aggressions against religious and personal rights of the people of Jerusalem.

Currency regulations

AMMAN. — Restrictive foreign currency regulations have been systematically introduced, Central Bank have said.

These measures, have been taken to create the atmosphere for the development of a stock exchange in Amman. New measures most probably be taken to achieve this purpose. The measures adopted have resulted in increase of foreign investment in real estate, company shares as well as the increase of deposits in foreign currencies.

The measures taken in some of the restrictive foreign currency measures in and out of Jordan have encouraged Arabs and investors to establish enterprises in Jordan, either foreign owned or with Jordanian partners.

Central Bank source that banking facilities been given to non-Arab businesses established in Jordan.

Benny Carter brings top jazz to Jordan

HOLLYWOOD, California. — Benny Carter's admirers have been aware of one thing only: how great a musician he is. One calls him the most accomplished alto saxophonist in the world; others place him among the two or three musicians at the absolute top.

"Singing," "glowing," "flowing," "sheer velvet"—these are the terms critics use in discussing his distinctive style of playing.

But Benny Carter is more than a great performer. During a career spanning more than half a century, Carter, who is often called the musician's musician because of his virtuosity, also has made his mark as a composer, arranger and conductor.

Since late December, Carter and his band, the Benny Carter American Jazz Quintet, have been on a month-long performing tour to Syria, Iran, Pakistan, Kuwait, Egypt and Jordan.

Accompanying Carter and the Quintet is Morroe Berger, a professor of sociology and Director of Near Eastern Studies at Princeton University.

A man of wide-ranging interests, Berger has written several volumes on the Middle East, perhaps most notably "The Arab World Today"—as well as many articles on jazz, in tandem with Carter's concerts, he will conduct seminars on the development and history of jazz and also on Middle Eastern Studies.

As Benny Carter said in an interview prior to his departure,

"But become a professional he did and within a few months, he was sitting in with the local bands. Later, he went back to the horn and mastered that instrument too, almost an



Benny Carter

unheard of combination of jazz.

In the late 1960's, he began giving concerts and seminars in colleges and universities around the United States. At the suggestion of Morroe Berger, Carter was asked in 1973 to



Morroe Berger and Benny Carter

ture, "there's really no way of telling what new direction jazz will take next. Music itself has been so evolutionary, and new wonderful things are happening," he noted.

Originally, he set on trumpet. "I was one of these young, stars-in-the-eyes-kids who thought playing trumpet was as easy as it looked. I had one for three days, then I took it back and traded it in for a saxophone because the trumpet was a little too difficult to become a virtuoso with overnight. I was told that the sax was a much easier instrument to learn. It was not true, not if you're going to become a real professional."

came to Princeton as a visiting lecturer and conduct classes in jazz history, composing and playing.

The two men had met three years earlier. Berger, a "self-proclaimed 'jazz nut,'" was visiting California and decided to call Carter whom he had never met but whom he greatly admired. The two met, became friends, and Berger is now in the midst of writing Carter's biography.

Carter is perhaps a unique figure in the world of jazz, having achieved fame as composer, arranger, player and conductor. As Berger once noted, "no one in the history of jazz has made those four types of

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Iran talks route to Kabul

TEHRAN, Jan. 9, (R). — Foreign Minister Ihsan Caglayangli flew to Tehran on Friday on his three-day visit to Afghan officials. Turkish officials, when asked, said that the Iranian envoy had been directed to review the economic links between Turkey and Iran. Caglayangli recently pledged \$1.2 million in credits to improve facilities in eastern Turkey, which many imports from Iran. Press reports here Friday said Iran is displeased with Turkey's imposition of high transit fees for crossing its soil—a move which will hit hundreds of travelling between Iran and Turkey. A visit to Afghanistan is to strengthen traditional ties, the officials said.



PRIZE DEPOT. — The Dalmeny 'tank farm,' which takes the crude oil output from the British Petroleum Forties Field in the North Sea, has gained a premier award under the 25-nation European Architectural Heritage Year scheme for business and industry. The tank farm covers some 40 hectares, part of which was agricultural land and the rest a dump of spent oil shale. Screening embankments were formed and the centre of the site was excavated and levelled. Topsoil from the agricultural area was removed and used to cover the screening embankment. Grass was then sown and more than 55,000 trees and shrubs were planted.

Morocco, EEC complete talks for new trade, aid programme of \$150 million

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9, (R). — The Common Market and Morocco completed negotiations on a new trade and aid agreement Thursday night following the conclusion of a similar accord with Tunisia earlier this week, informed sources said Friday.

Kuwait cools heated debate on Gulf name

KUWAIT, Jan. 9, (AFP). — Kuwait Friday tried to pour oil on the troubled waters stirred up this week by the dispute between Iran and its Arab neighbours over whether the Gulf is "Arabian" or "Persian." A statement by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jabir published Friday in the newspaper Al Ra'i al Amm said the seven Arab states on the Gulf had "not reached a final decision" on their move to set up a joint news agency of the "Arabian Gulf."

He appealed to all states in the region to refrain from "any reaction that might provoke an unjustifiable crisis in relations between the Gulf countries." A further meeting of experts from the Arab Gulf states would be held next month to discuss details of the venture, and "several points must be taken into consideration in this matter," the minister said.

Iran made its wrath known after the seven countries—Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates—announced last weekend that they had agreed to set up an "Arabian Gulf News Agency."

Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari reiterated Iran's objections to what it saw as a "growing Soviet and Chinese penetration in the area."

The EEC already has signed similar agreements with Israel and Malta.

The EEC-Morocco accord will cover trade in industrial and farm goods and will include financial and economic aid.

Under the agreement, the Community will give Morocco 130 million units of account (about \$150 million) in financial aid over the next two years, mainly in the form of loans from the European Investment Bank (EIB).

The EEC will grant duty free access to all Moroccan industrial goods, except for refined petroleum products and cork, for which there will be quota

limitations. For agricultural products, the Community will cut tariffs at certain periods of the year on Moroccan exports of fresh and canned fruit and vegetables.

EEC tariffs on ordinary wine will be reduced by 80 per cent while there will be a duty free quota of 50,000 hectolitres of bottled wine. For Moroccan olive oil exports, the Community is granting a special reduction in its import levy similar to that accorded to Tunisia.

Community tariffs on citrus fruits will be cut by 80 per cent and Moroccan canned sardines will come in duty-free provided Moroccan exporters respect the EEC minimum import price.

Demirel set to impose martial law in Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 9 (R). — Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel said Friday he may impose martial law to curb university violence, but this went unheeded by left-wingers who fought a gunbattle in Istanbul.

Mr. Demirel told Turkish radio the fighting on Turkey's troubled campuses had gone too far and unless it stopped, he might impose martial law in 17 of Turkey's 67 provinces. This would cover most major university cities.

In volatile Istanbul, some 500 left-wingers traded shots with police.

The radio said the students had been protesting at the killing of a leftist student Ankara this week.

Some 15 people have died

over the last ten weeks in clashes between left and right wing students.

U.K., India may link approaches to third party jobs

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9 (AFP). — British Secretary of State for Trade Peter Shore has hinted at the possibility of a joint approach with well-established firms of the United Kingdom taking the lead and working in a consortium with Indian firms to respond to tenders in third countries.

At his meeting with the chambers of commerce, members here, Mr. Shore was reported to have mentioned that there were a number of well-established undertakings with a British interest in this West Bengal state and that his visit was intended to boost Indo-British trade and cooperation.

MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

IRAN. — Iran has granted Afghanistan a \$10 million credit for the purchase of cars, buses and trucks.

IRAN. — Iran and Saudi Arabia have signed an agreement which their national airlines will establish passenger routes between their capitals.

WAH. — British Secretary Mrs. Castle has arrived in on the second leg of a three Gulf countries at finding ways in which can help them extend their health services.

Castle, who flew to Kuwait from Saudi Arabia Thursday, is to hold talks with Abdel-Rahman al-Awa-

France ponders smooth transition for Afars & Issas

PARIS, Jan. 9, (R). — France has agreed in principle to grant independence to the Territory of the Afars and Issas, its last African colony, but still faces a delicate foreign policy problem.

The territory's two main rival tribes—the Afars and the Issas—each claim the right to lead their people into independence.

At the same time, the territory's two big neighbours, Ethiopia and Somalia, are allegedly ready to pounce and annex the land.

Ethiopia is especially interested because the Franco-Ethiopian Railway, which links Addis Ababa to the territorial capital of Djibouti, provides its major outlet to the sea.

The new revolutionary leaders in Ethiopia intend to ensure free access to the sea, either through friendly territory or, if necessary, by a takeover.

Somalia, on the other hand, wants to extend its boundaries by annexing the territory, on a vital oil route at the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and once known as French Somaliland.

Meanwhile, French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing hopes to maintain a French military presence in Djibouti.

Talks have opened in Paris with the leaders of the colony to allow French land, sea and air forces to stay on in the far-off, Arab attempts to "change the name of the Persian Gulf."

Return to Jerusalem: Middle East Impressions and Reflections - 1975

By Lord Caradon

Editor's note: This is part three of a private report written recently by Lord Caradon, entitled "Return to Jerusalem: Middle East Impressions and Reflections - 1975." The fourth and including part will be published tomorrow.)

ISTINE STATE

It was only when the principles of Security Resolution 242 began to be increasingly accepted that the idea of a Palestine State evolved. The two essential principles of Resolution 242 were first "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," and the second "the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every State in the area and their right to live in peace within secure and recognised boundaries free from threats and acts of force."

If Israel were to live in peace free from threats and acts of force what was to happen to territories occupied in the 1967 war from which, under the Resolution 242, Israel must withdraw?

At first it was assumed that the regained territories would revert to Jordan but this was questioned by the leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. So if the PLO contention that all Palestine should one day become a single Arab-Israeli state was not to succeed (the contention has been backed by no major power and is specifically rejected by both the United States and the Soviet Union) and if reversion to Jordanian rule was to be questioned, then clearly the remaining possibility was the establishment of a separate Palestinian State.

In spite of its small size and

lack of resources (and, failing agreement on a corridor to Gaza, its lack of access to a port) the idea once put forward had obvious attractions.

The fact that the new State would now have substantial financial backing from the oil-rich Arab States was a valuable new factor. Moreover, the neighbouring States of Jordan, Syria and Lebanon would no doubt give the new State every assistance, and provide easy access to the ports of Beirut and Aqaba. The new Palestine State would have at least as good a chance of survival as other small Arab states which have survived for 50 years in spite of lack of resources and all kinds of terrible upheavals among neighbours.

King Hussein responded to the Palestinian desire for self-determination in his statement made long before the Rabat Conference. He said:

"Israel has stated that it will not tolerate an independent state in Palestine or the West Bank. Israel has no right to make such a decision. Neither have I. No one has a right to make that decision save the Palestinians themselves."

If a Palestinian State is established it will no doubt have particularly close ties of co-operation with Jordan, and it may be that a federation could emerge. Yes, as King Hussein says, the Palestinians must decide their own destiny. It is greatly to their credit that they have succeeded to such an extent in demanding and winning the right to speak for themselves. They are a gifted and vir-

le and highly educated people. They need to have a recognition and a home-land to mark and preserve their distinct identity, and an opportunity to put their remarkable gifts to constructive use.

What do they themselves say, particularly those in territory occupied by the Israelis?

While I was travelling on the West Bank in 1975, I heard many proposals from the Palestinians themselves on the form of administration to be established if and when the Arab territories are restored. All of them proposed some interim period in which they should be free to consult together and to



Lord Caradon

decide on their future form of government. Some proposed that in this interim period Jordan should exercise supervision, others thought that the PLO might do so and others again proposed supervision for a year or two by the Arab League or the United Nations. The proposal put forward which seemed to me most attractive was that in the interim period there should be a Council in charge with an international Chairman (a sort of Jarring

they said) with two representatives of the PLO, two from the West Bank Arabs and two nominated by the Jordan Government.

These questions of method and procedure obviously need further thought and discussion. The all-important principle is that Palestinians in establishing their own homeland should take their own unhurried decisions, and be seen to do so under no duress.

No doubt Palestinians will continue to play a valuable part in other Arab lands. But after decades of dispersal and suffering they need and have a right to a land of their own, with Arab Jerusalem as their capital.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ARAFAT

I had not met Yasser Arafat until a mid-1975 when I had an hour's talks with him in Beirut. He had been at a PLO conference in Cairo on my previous visit to the Middle East and I had then met only some of his subordinates; and I had had earlier opportunities in London of hearing and talking with the PLO representative in London, Mr. Said Hammami.

When I saw Arafat I wanted to form some judgment of his character and aims. Was he intent on an intensification of violence or had he other purposes? Was he primarily a resistance fighter or a political leader? Was he open to new ideas and, in particular, was he ready to take the heavy responsibility of negotiating for a return of Arab territories lost in 1967 with the intention of

establishing an Arab administration on the restored territories? Was he ready to consider a system of peaceful co-existence with Israel on which Said Hammami has openly written and spoken?

I have no wish to add to his great difficulties by attempting to quote what he said. I did not press him for new pronouncements. He has had for long a task of the utmost difficulty in attempting to keep together factions of the widest variation. He has had remarkable success in doing so. He has at the same time to be militant and diplomatic. He must lead not from the extremes but from the centre. And what he has done, in spite of all obstacles, has been outstanding. He has forced the Palestinian case on the attention of a reluctant and indifferent world opinion. More than a hundred nations have accepted his demand that the Palestinians must be heard. He has established the justice of the Palestinian case for self-determination. And when he spoke at the United Nations in November 1974 he summed up his appeal in the now famous words:

"I have come bearing an olive branch and a freedom fighter's gun. Do not let the olive branch fall from my hand."

I did not expect to be impressed by an hour's interview with him. I thought that I would have to endure some standard rhetoric, denunciation of the Israelis, justification of violent resistance, accusations against the Western powers. He made no attempt to do anything of the kind. He paid me the com-

pliment of assuming that I knew his record and his difficulties. Instead he concentrated on discussing what way could be found to escape from present deadlocks, to find new initiatives to help the Palestinians in their present predicament, to convince world opinion of the need to act in time to prevent being enabled and encouraged to far worse conflict and suffering. I found him quick, thoughtful, discerning, practical.

I have had some knowledge and experience of resistance leaders elsewhere in the world. I thought to myself that the Palestinians by comparison were fortunate to have such a leader.

As I say, I asked no pronouncements or promises from him but I came away from our meeting convinced that in Yasser Arafat the Palestinians have a leader who would eagerly seize any opportunity to make effective progress in their interests, that he would infinitely prefer peaceful to violent advance, that he would react favourably to any genuinely helpful approach, and that he would regard the restoration of occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an Arab State of Palestine as far more valuable than the perpetuation of violence.

I do not wish to suggest that he is a waverer. I am sure that he is utterly devoted to his cause. I gained the strong impression that he is a man to be dealt with and to be respected and trusted.

(Tomorrow: Jerusalem, Gateway to Peace.)

Jamaica meeting reaches major monetary, gold, aid agreements

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 9 - strong balance of payments positions — to "ensure a satisfactory and sustained rate of economic expansion in the period ahead while continuing to combat inflation."

The agreement, announced Thursday night, changes the rules of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to make it a more flexible body, legalises the present system of floating exchange rates and alters the present role of gold in the monetary system.

It culminates nearly two years of work on refashioning the international monetary system after years of disorder.

The ministers agreed to set up a special trust fund for poorer countries without delay. The fund, to help countries with a per capita annual income of less than \$360, would initially be financed by the sale of IMF gold stocks and voluntary contributions.

It was also agreed to increase the amount of money members can borrow from the fund by 45 per cent. This would make more than \$3.5 billion dollars available to developing countries alone.

The money will help developing nations cope with their balance of payments deficit, expected this year to total \$31 billion.

The agreement was reached by the 20-man IMF Interim Committee set up 21 months ago to work on monetary reform.

A communique issued at the end of their two-day meeting here Thursday night said ministers were especially concerned with the deteriorating economic position of primary producers.

Demands by developing nations for an increase in the amount they could borrow from the fund without the usual strings attached threatened at one time to torpedo agreement on the reform package.

The communique said that in the industrial world current rates of unemployment and inflation were still unacceptably high. Ministers called on industrialised countries — especially those with relatively

tries to obtain a bigger say in monetary matters, and a good dose of old-fashioned pragmatism.

It can hardly be denied that the U.S.-French deal at Rambouillet a few weeks ago was the event that cleared the way to this week's outcome at Jamaica.

The Americans and the French remain divided on the basic merits of fixed and floating currencies, but they worked out a formula that covered the interests of each side and this will now have to be judged in practice.

The pragmatic aspect has emerged with the gold agreement. In one way or another, everybody has admitted that the central banks must be able to buy IMF gold, with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) acting as intermediary.

An important new feature a Kingston is the way in which the developing countries have been taken into consideration at a monetary gathering.

So far the only special IMF help they have received has been in the form of compensatory facilities for raw material producers whose payments have been hit by a sudden drop in export earnings from commodities.

These facilities have been raised 50 per cent. The developing nations had to fight hard at Kingston to get increased access to IMF money beyond what the industrial nations wanted to give them.

They won through in the sense that credit tranches are raised 45 per cent instead of the 33 per cent the wealthy countries offered.

OECD inflation rate continues downward trend

PARIS, Jan. 9 - (R). - Prices in the major non-Communist industrialised nations rose by only 0.5 per cent on average in November, confirming the downward trend already recorded in the two preceding months, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) reported Friday.

The overall rise over the 12 months to the end of November — prices rose by 0.8 per cent in September and October — stood at 9.5 per cent compared with 9.9 per cent at the

end of October.

Several countries, including West Germany, Austria and Japan, continued to improve their price performance, but for the second successive month the spread of national inflation rates throughout the OECD area widened somewhat, the Organisation said.

Iceland (43.6 per cent) and Britain (25.2 per cent) continued to lead the OECD 12-month inflation list. Austria and Holland record the lowest increase with 0.2 per cent.

ECONOMIC BRIEFS

● NUREMBERG. — West Germany unemployment rose by 109,200 to a new total of 1,223,400 in December, the Labour Office said here Friday, adding that the unemployment percentage had risen from 4.9 to 5.3 per cent in the month.

● BRUSSELS. — Output of wine in the European Economic Community (EEC) will fall by ten per cent in the season 1975-76 the European Commission said in a report Thursday. Red, white and rose wines will all undergo production drops.

● MEXICO CITY. — Mexico will start exporting refined petroleum products for the first time in mid-1976, six months

ahead of schedule, it has been announced here. Senor Francisco Javier Alejo, Secretary for National Resources, said the state oil combine Pemex would begin putting 20,000 barrels of petrol and diesel fuel on the export market daily in July or August.

● LONDON. — The number of bankruptcies in Britain rose by over one-fifth last year to a total of 2,328 the Insurance Group Trade Indemnity Company said Thursday. The sectors worst hit were textiles and mechanical engineering. Trade Indemnity Co. also stressed that the number of bankruptcies in the last quarter of 1975 was twice as high as a year earlier.

● TOKYO. — New car sales rose nearly 19 per cent in Japan during 1975 in spite of the business recession, the Japan Automobile Dealers' Association reported Thursday. Small passenger cars increased by 27.1 per cent and other cars were up by 34.7 per cent.

● DETROIT. — Toyota, of Japan, gained top place last year in the list of foreign car imports into the United States.

A total of 283,909 Toyotas were imported. Volkswagen, of West Germany (267,718 units), which had sold most foreign cars in this country in the last 20 years, was beaten into second place.



NATURAL GAS PIPELINE. — A test rig at the British Gas Engineering Research Station at Kiblington, in north-east England, simulates the effects of shrinkage in soil drying out around a gas pipe. The effectiveness of coatings used to protect buried steel pipes from corrosion can be severely reduced if they crack or separate from the pipe as a result of soil movement.

Chou En-lai (1898-1976): the quiet end of a dedicated, gifted premier

PARIS, Jan. 8 - (AFP). - Chou En-lai, who has just died at 78 following a long illness, was the Prime Minister of China from the founding of the People's Republic on Oct. 1, 1949, until his death, Friday.

While at that post, he appeared to hold the entire future of China in his hands several times.

Grandson of a Mandarin, he was born in 1898 in Shaoshing, Chekiang Province, and reared by a well-to-do uncle in Shanghai.

But he devoted his life to the revolution after discovering



Chou En-lai

Marxism during trips to Japan and France, where he travelled in 1920 as a "student-worker."

In 1922, Mr. Chou helped found the Paris section of the Chinese Communist Party, whose veterans constituted the core of the government in Peking after 1949.

As the chief of the party's military affairs, following his return to China in 1924, he personally kicked off the workers' insurrection of March 1927 in Shanghai which was depicted in Andre Malraux's book "La Condition Humaine" (the Human Condition).

The Kuomintang crushed the uprising and put a price on Chou En-lai's head.

Following an abortive military uprising in Nanchang, he joined in September 1931 the Kiangsi communist base, set up in the Soviet Republic and headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

In October 1934, the Kiangsi Republic ended its existence

and the "Long March" to northern China began. During that march Chou En-lai faithfully served Mao Tse-tung who had become the uncontested leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

By 1937, Mr. Chou's great ability as a negotiator was obvious when he achieved the agreement of Chiang Kai-shek in Hsian to a united front against Japan. He remained as Mao Tse-tung's representative to Chiang Kai-shek from 1937 until November 1946, when civil war broke out again.

Named Prime Minister of China in October 1949, Chou En-lai worked relentlessly to build a new nation in his homeland.

In 1954, he headed a Chinese delegation to the Geneva Conference on Indochina, and the following year he joined India's Nehru and Egypt's Nasser as the guiding lights of the Afro-Asian Conference in Bandung.

And in 1961, it was Chou En-lai who signalled the ideological break between China and the Soviet Union by leaving Moscow before the end of the 22nd Communist Congress.

In 1961, he was once again called on to negotiate — this time with Red Guards and military leaders to avert civil war and ensure the survival of the nation during the disorders of the 1966-1968 cultural revolution.

Later, he crafted the policy of rapprochement with the western world, which culminated in the visit of former U.S. President Richard Nixon to Peking in February 1972.

In August 1973, he was elected a vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party. Ailing and hospitalised almost continuously since June 1974, Chou En-lai continued to enjoy the goodwill of Mao Tse-tung.

Mr. Chou married Teng Ying-chao in 1925. The couple had no children, but worked closely together for the party and the nation.

World leaders, past and present, Friday paid tribute to Chou En-lai's qualities of leadership and diplomacy, within hours of the Chinese Premier's death in Peking.

Japan seeks role in Canada energy scheme

CALGARY, Jan. 9 - (AFP). - Japan wants to participate in the development of the Alberta oil sands in the hope that Canadian oil can be supplied to Japan, the president of a Japanese consortium said here.

"I look forward to the situation where Canada would have a margin for export of its energy resources and hope for favourable consideration by the Canadian government," said Chikao Mori, President of Japan Oil Sands Co. Ltd. (JOSCO) of Tokyo.

JOSCO was formed last month by the Japanese government, which holds a controlling interest, and nine Japanese oil companies.

As a first step, JOSCO has entered into a joint venture with Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. of Toronto for a five-year, \$18 million oil sands pilot project in the Cold Lake area of Alberta.

Mr. Mori said Japan was aware of the Canadian government's decision to eliminate oil exports to the United States by 1982 for the protection of its own energy security but "we hope the Canadian government will not treat Japan in

the same way." Robert Houston, President of the Canada-Japan Trade Council, said Japan was Canada's second largest trading partner. Two-way trade last year was estimated at \$4 billion, \$900 million in Canada's favour.

Major bond issue for N. Sea world

LONDON, Jan. 9 - (AFP). - Bond issues totalling some million are being prepared internationally for financing and oil operations in the North Sea, city of London said Thursday.

One issue of about \$300 million or \$400 million is being raised by French-Norwegian group, Aquitaine, Elf and Hydro in connection with Frigg gas field. A year ago \$200 million was raised for Frigg, which is expected to need more than \$2.7 billion.

Another issue of \$275 million relates to the Claymore deposit being operated by the Thomson Organisation, publishes the newspaper Times and Sunday Times.

January 15 funeral

The funeral of Chou En-lai will take place on Jan. 15, an official Peking announcement indicated Friday.

The announcement, sent by the Foreign Ministry to embassies in the Chinese capital, did not specify when or where the funeral would be held. It said only that the Chinese flag would be flown at half mast throughout the country on Jan. 15.

It was thought likely that Mr. Chou's ashes would be buried at the Revolutionaries' Cemetery at Papaoshan, about 30 kilometres west of Peking.

wisdom which made him a great leader, adding: "Only a handful of men in the 20th century will ever match (his) impact on world history."

President Ford in a White House statement paid tribute to Chou as a "remarkable leader who contributed to the evolution not only of the history of modern China but also of the world."

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who had several

discussions with Chou during diplomatic visits, described the late Premier as "one of the most remarkable statesmen of our times."

Relations between the two countries were determined by permanent interests would continue "on the same course" Mr. Kissinger said.

In Japan, China's large neighbour, Premier Takeo Miki described Chou as a "great leader of China and the finest man on the planet."

United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York spoke of Chou's "contribution to the fostering of understanding among peoples and to international peace and to the world's progress no longer having the benefit of his wisdom and statesmanship in these critical times."

In London, former Premier Edward Heath, visited China in 1974 as part of the year after as a special leader, forecast Chou's death would bring major changes in Chinese policy.

The feeling in Moscow that Nationalist China appeared to be the same — that Chou held no personal conviction of his own and had simply ridden out the political de-

of Chairman Mao. In the British colony of Hong Kong, 99 per cent of the population is Chinese, flag public buildings flew at half mast though no official statement was issued.

HOUSE OF LANGUAGES

A NEW ARABIC CLASS

Beginners may join our new class which starts next Monday

JANUARY 12th, THREE SESSIONS A WEEK
Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesday
4-5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Weeks role
energy role

Robert...
the same...
the Canadian...
said...
Two-way...
estimated...
\$300 million...
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the appearance...
of...
planes...
qualitatively...
parachutes...
have been...
Underlying...
these...
able apparatus...
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aerodynamics...
of the...
wing...
They make...
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to descend...
to move...
in a...
horizon...
to considerable...
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Another...
relates...
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to 3.30 p.m. and 7
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8869. Open from 9 a.m.
to 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. to
p.m.

Coming from up there down here safely

Space science now needs parachutes, too, which are used in space research for the soft landing of space apparatus on to the earth or other planets. Before any new parachute is put into mass production, it is tested by parachute-jumpers. All experimental models are naturally first checked and tested on the earth. Later lay figures are thrown down with them from planes and finally they are tested by man.

One of these test parachute-jumpers is Gherman Murchenko, 35. After finishing at general and specialised secondary schools, he entered the Moscow Aviation Institute with a view to becoming an aircraft designer. However, having started parachute jumping, he made it the work of his life and became an engineer parachute-tester.

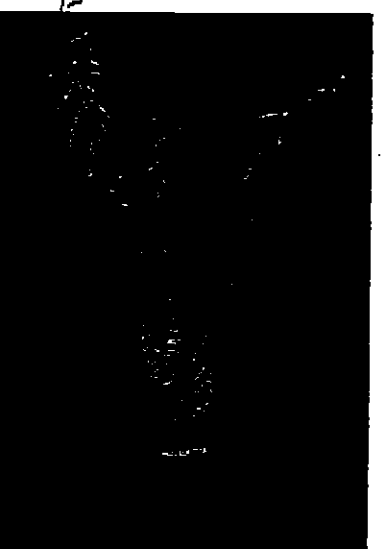
The more complicated the parachute, the less reliable it is. For this reason designers and testers try hard to make things simple. The tester has to jump a great many times, gradually improving the parachute's components.

Gherman has jumped more than 2,000 times, over half of which were testing jumps.

Gherman was the first to test parachutes for sportsmen and paratroopers, and participated in the tests of huge parachute systems for descending heavy loads and space apparatus.

IN YOUR GARDEN

By KIRSTINE CLARKE
Special to the Jordan Times
Succulents, like cacti, have a particular fascination for some people, whilst others cannot stand them and find no beauty in them whatsoever. There is a surprising variety in their form and colouring, however,



ALOE VARIEGATA - or Partridge Breasted Aloe.

and some even have attractive flowers. Like cacti, they are plants with fleshy stem and/or leaves which are really water storage organs enabling them to withstand periods of drought. Most of them do, in fact, originally come from the desert or semi-desert areas of the world.

The basic difference between cacti and succulents is that cacti always have tufts of hairs or bristles, whilst succulents do not, though they do sometimes have spines on the tips or edges of the leaves.

Succulents are, on the whole, quite easy to grow. They require a light airy position, but even they need some protection from the sun during the hottest part of the year. They like an open compost, that is, one which contains plenty of sand or gravel so that it drains easily, and will soon die if their roots become waterlogged. During the summer they may be watered freely but during the winter they should be watered very sparingly indeed, though water should not be

withheld altogether as with cacti. Succulents do best in a well ventilated atmosphere and, provided the air is dry, can withstand quite low winter temperatures. They detest a hot stuffy atmosphere.

Most succulents look better in a shallow pot than a tall one and this applies particularly to those which grow in flat rosettes. As with most other plants, potting is best carried out in the spring, just before growth starts. Do not over pot, i.e. put the plant in a much larger pot than the one in which it has been growing, as succulents do best if their roots are restricted to some extent.

Some Easy Succulents
As mentioned earlier, succulents come in many shapes and forms. Amongst the easiest to grow and also some of the most attractive of those which form rosettes are the echeverias.

They have fat greyish blue leaves and produce flowers in shades of orange or red from time to time.

"Echeveria metallica" has large brownish violet leaves with a metallic sheen and bears

propagated in this way or by leaf cuttings and, indeed, leaves which fall off or are knocked off accidentally will often root by themselves around the parent plant. Two other species with smaller leaves and attractive orange flowers are "E. carnicola" and "E. derenbergii".

By contrast "Sanseveria trifasciata laurentii" is tall and narrow with stiff sword-shaped leaves. It is known, rather unkindly, as mother-in-law's tongue and is probably the most widely grown of all succulents.

It is also one of the most long-suffering and will stand a fair degree of ill-treatment. It needs plenty of light to retain the colouring of the leaves which in the best forms are edged with yellow. Propagation is by division of the plant or by leaf cuttings.

For the latter the leaf is divided into pieces 5-10 cm. (2-4 inches) long. After the cut ends have dried these are inserted into a pot of sandy soil where they will form roots in about a month. Varieties with the yellow leaf margin must be propagated by division because leaf cuttings from these

Equally as tough as the sanseverias are the aloes, of which "Aloe variegata," often known as the partridge-breasted aloe, is the best known. It has fleshy pointed leaves with serrated edges which are irregularly banded in green and white and do resemble the feathers of a bird. In spring it produces a tall spike of orange flowers.

It likes a light position but as the leaves are liable to be discoloured by too much sun, it is best kept in a north or east facing window. Propagation is by offshoots formed at the base of the parent plant.

"Kalanchoe blossfeldiana" is, in spite of its cumbersome name, a most attractive plant, and one which is likely to be tolerated even by those who dislike succulents. It forms a neat shrub-like plant with rounded shiny leaves, topped by a mass of bright scarlet flowers.

If treated well, it will last for months, but if overwatered will quickly droop and die. It

needs a light airy position and may be fed with liquid fertilizer once a month during the growing season.

As they tend to become un-



KALANCHOE BLOSSFELDIANA

tidy after flowering, Kalanchoes are best grown from cuttings each spring. These may be taken either from the top of the plant or as a single leaf.



ECHEVERIA METALLICA. — The plant on the left has lost its lower leaves whilst the one on the right is a rooted cutting taken from the top of a bare-stemmed plant.

bright red flowers in February. If the plant is not happy the lower leaves drop off leaving a bare stem with a rosette at the top. If this happens the only thing to do is to cut off the top and plant it in a fresh pot of sandy soil where it will soon grow roots of its own. All the echeverias may be

Tonight's TV Features

MEDICAL STORY
A dramatic anthology that will give a close, clear-eyed look at the medical profession and take a new measure of these men and women - real people who live in a real world that has become increasingly dehumanised and depersonalised.

The doctors in this series aren't stereotypes, but people with feelings, problems and lives apart from the hospital, believable people, sometimes controversial and sometimes as dedicated as we could hope.

MY BROTHER'S KEEPER
Brian and Pete Booth are twins but not the identical sort. They grew up together and now young men, they still share the same little terraced house in West Hockley with their mother. But Mrs. Booth's boys took different turnings on life's highway when Brian became a policeman and brother Pete became an anarchist student. It's a difficult life for all concerned when a police constable has to share a house and a mother with a long-haired dropout anarchist.

Horoscope

ARIES : (March 21 - April 20). Don't make major investments, or purchases today. The feelings of loved ones should be accorded respect. Take a hard look at something you are about to discard.
TAURUS : (April 21 - May 21). Be careful of how you order priorities now. Pay attention to seniors and those in genuine need. You will feel better after you have disposed of an unpleasant job.
GEMINI : (May 22 - June 21). This is a day to do more self-analysis. You may have second thoughts concerning current trends. Don't get into a deep hole without an adequate escape route.
CANCER : (June 22 - July 23). Some problems could be experienced where friends and acquaintances are concerned. Unusual individuals tend to come to the fore. Avoid being overly zealous.
LEO : (July 24 - August 23). This is not your day. Don't expect too much of others as they may be hampered or delayed. Take care of chores you have neglected; correct unsafe conditions.
VIRGO : (Aug. 24 - Sept. 23). Don't start anything new today. Take care of chores you have been putting off. Avoid upset and disruptions; follow through where an oversight could be disastrous.

Prepared especially for "JORDAN TIMES"

LIBRA : (Sept. 24 - Oct. 23). There could be some problems today with exchanges or refunds. Avoid buying on impulse. Increased tension will bring to you the need for different solutions.
CORVIO : (Oct. 24 - Nov. 23). It may be necessary to protect worthwhile relations and associations. There may be a drifting away from reliability or what was previously agreed upon.
SAGITTARIUS : (Nov. 23 - Dec. 21). Be careful of your health and safety. Ponder before you get involved in other people's problems. Necessity or shortages stimulate ingenuity. Throw nothing away.
CAPRICORN : (Dec. 22 - Jan. 20). Talent development gets strong planetary support. Polish skills, round off rough edges, esp. where the young are concerned. Evening tends towards resignments.

Prayer Times
Fajr 5.10
Sunrise 6.43
Dahr 11.46
Asr 2.27
Maghreb 4.50
Istma 6.10

Radio

RADIO :
7.00 Breakfast show
7.30 News Bulletin
7.45 News Reports
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session part I
13.00 News Summary
13.05 Pop session part II
14.00 News Bulletin
14.10 Radio Magazine
14.30 Melody Time
15.00 Classical Music
15.30 Light Instrumentals
16.00 Old Favourites
16.30 Easy Listening
17.00 Studio one
18.00 News Summary
18.03 Listener's Choice
18.30 Industry and Technology
18.45 Music
19.00 News Bulletin
19.10 Songs
19.30 Sign off.

Television

CHANNEL 3 & 6 :
6.00 Quran
6.10 Cartoons
6.30 Space 1999
8.00 News in Arabic
CHANNEL 3 :
7.30 Cultural programme
8.30 Arabic series
9.00 At your request
CHANNEL 6 :
7.30 News in Hebrew
7.45 Varieties
8.30 My Brother's Keeper
9.00 Medical Story
10.00 News in English
10.15 Movie of the Week

Market Prices

Tomatoes : 80-120
Eggplant (large) 35-55
Marrow (large) : 60-80
Marrow (small) : 120-140
Hot Pepper : 100-130
Bell Pepper : 40-60
String Beans : 130-160
Spinach : 135-155
Potatoes : 80-100

Exchange

U.S. Dollar 328-330
Sterling 670-678
D. Mark 126.6-127
Fr. Franc 74.1-74.4
Swiss Franc 126-127
Saudi Rial 92.4-92.55
Lebanese Pound 135.6-136
Iraqi Dinar 908.6-911.2
Syrian Pound 86.7-86.9
Kuwaiti Dinar 1110.3-1118.5
Egyptian Pound 455-465
Libyan Dinar 680-690

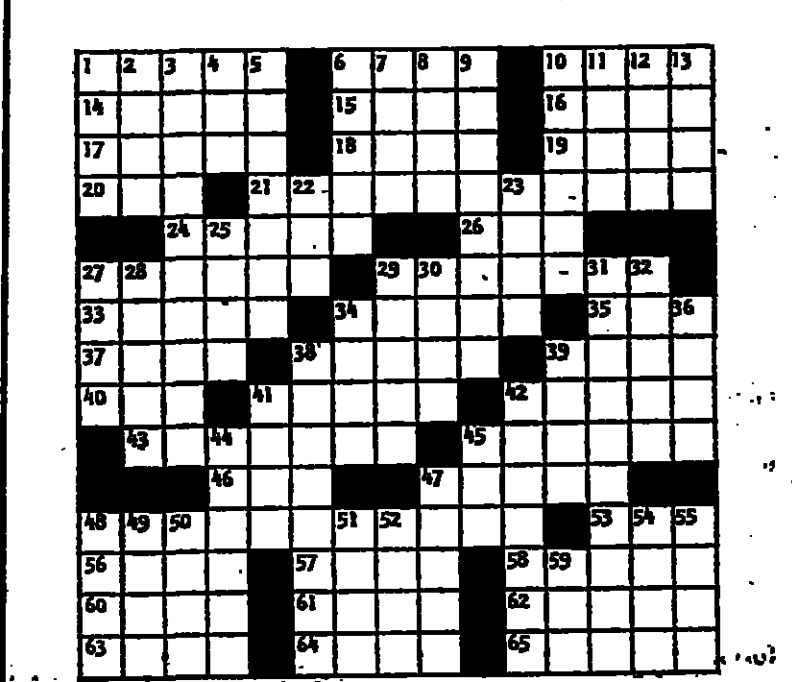
Amm. Airport

DEPARTURES :
6.50 Aqaba
7.00 Beirut
8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
10.00 Cairo
10.30 Athens, Madrid, Casablanca.
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam.
11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
12.00 London
12.30 Paris
13.00 Rome
ARRIVALS :
8.00 Bangkok, Bahrain
8.20 Muscat, Doha
8.30 Aqaba
8.40 Dhahran, Kuwait
8.45 Karachi, Dubai
9.25 Tehran
9.30 Beirut
16.15 Cairo
18.30 Beirut (M.E.A.)

Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS :
Adel Haddadin (25418)
PHARMACIES :
Yaish (24425)
Jamil (77291)
Nihad (30844)
Youssef (51822)
TAXIS :
Husseini (21776)
Jabal Luwelldh
Nahda (37882)
Shmussani University (61001)

Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Blanches
 - Blots
 - Double — (bull fiddle)
 - Sheeplike
 - Annoy
 - Lily
 - Published stander
 - Brainstorm
 - Trim
 - "— to a Nightingale"
 - Office machines
 - Destroys
 - pro nobis
 - Curtains
 - Revises
 - Diner
 - Safe port
 - Football cheer
 - Etcher's need
 - Scuba
 - North or South
 - Durocher
 - Rabbits
 - Romeo
 - Acted the snob
 - Fondle
 - Noah's —
 - Reduce
 - Notable
 - Gazzara
 - "— in Cell Block 11"
 - English school
 - Choice
 - Stanley Gardner
 - Mad as a wet hen
 - Laughing
 - Fortune teller
 - Hiled
 - Biblical word

- DOWN**
- shirt
 - Eager
 - Freedom
 - Chemical ending
 - Soda water
 - Faucet annoyances
 - de-camp
 - Huffed and puffed
 - Pirate: 2 wds.
 - Small chicken
 - Sheltered
 - Fly high
 - Cliques
 - OK
 - Persia
 - Imitated
 - "Let's Make a —"
 - "A Day at the —"
 - Ranted
 - Nights before
 - Commonly spoken of
 - Soupy
 - Charter
 - Towel word
 - "— at Noon"
 - Skin opening
 - Protagonist
 - Attorneys
 - Spring holiday
 - Portable bed
 - Ruled
 - Executive: Abbr.
 - Ireland
 - Part in a play
 - On
 - Legends
 - Sicilian peak
 - Holland: Abbr.
 - Recline

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East Timorese support merger with Indonesia

DILI, EAST TIMOR, Jan. 9 (AFP). — More than three thousand people chanting "viva integration" and "viva President Suharto" welcomed Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik here Friday.

Mr Malik is the first top-ranking Indonesian official to set foot on the Portuguese colony of East Timor.

The Indonesian national flag of red and white was flown from bullet-riddled buildings and shops while Dili citizens waved tiny Indonesian paper flags.

Green uniformed Indonesian "volunteers" carrying automatic weapons were also seen among the cheering crowd.

The soldiers, whom Indonesia insisted were volunteers, wore shoulder patches showing the Indonesian flag.

Pro-Indonesian forces in the East Timor territory said there were about 1,500 volunteers fighting along side local troops against Fretilin soldiers.

The capital, Dili, was captured from the Front for Liberation of East Timor (Fretilin) just over a month ago.

Foreign Minister Malik told pro-Indonesian Timorese leaders under chief executive Arnaldo Dos Reis Araujo that "no force on earth could prevent your sincere wish for integration with Indonesia."

Speaking in Indonesian inside the hastily thatched bullet-scarred town hall, Mr Malik said: "We are deeply moved at your decision to merge the East Timor territory with In-

donesia."

Mr. Malik made a whirlwind trip to Atauro Island, 30 kilometers north of Dili, and to Baucau, a port city about 50 kilometres east of Dili.

One Timorese civic leader, Roman Catholic Father Martinho da Costa Lopes, 65, was very critical about the behaviour of the Indonesian volunteer force. He told newsmen travelling with Mr Malik that many such volunteers, "whom I believe are quite regular troops," were involved in looting and robbery against the local population.

Aqaba Port activity via Suez Canal up

AMMAN. — The Port of Aqaba has an increased activity following the re-opening of the Suez Canal.

Figures show that the number of vessels having set anchor at the Port of Aqaba during the second half of 1975 is nearly double the number of vessels having arrived at Aqaba during the first half of the same year.

Exports and imports have increased by 45 per cent during the second half of 1975 as compared to the first half of 1975.

Phosphates exported through the Port of Aqaba increased by 150 per cent in the second half of 1975 as compared to the first half of 1975.

U.K. minister asserts: Concorde is here to stay

LONDON, Jan. 9 (R). — A British government minister stated emphatically Friday that supersonic airliners are here to stay whether or not Anglo-French Concorde is allowed to land in the United States.

Department of the Environment Under-Secretary Gerald Kaufman said if permission to land Concorde in the U.S. is refused, on environmental grounds, it would be a commercial blow to the Concorde project on which thousands of British and French jobs depend. He thought Concorde has been given a good presentation at a well-conducted hearing, in Washington to determine whether it would be allowed to land on U.S. airports.

Asked whether the future of supersonic flight depended on the American attitude, Mr Kaufman replied: "We have supersonic passenger flights and

you cannot put the clock back."

British Concorde begin flying to Bahrain and French ones to Rio de Janeiro on January 21, and Mr Kaufman said negotiations were going on to extend the British route to Kuala Lumpur and Melbourne.

He stressed the determination of the British Labour Government to find routes for the costly plane. Asked if other airports might be tried in the United States if the hearings banned Concorde from New York and Washington, he left open the possibility.

He said that while he was in the United States to give evidence to the Washington hearing before U.S. Transportation Secretary William Coleman, he had mentioned informally to Americans the possibility that future supersonic planes might involve American cooperation with European countries like Britain and France.

OAU summit

(Continued from page one)

He described the southern front as "stable" and said MPLA forces were near the town of Quibala, 350 kms from Luanda.

Major Juju said MPLA soldiers were facing South African troops because UNITA was not playing any active military role.

He said there were about 2,500 South Africans at the front.

Diplomatic sources said in Lusaka, Zambia, that South Africa will definitely pull its troops out of Angola.

The withdrawal is expected to be rapid, the sources said. They reported that the United States and other countries had succeeded in persuading South Africa that the presence of its troops was politically embarrassing—and that this far outweighed any military advantages.



A WASTED EFFORT. — Tottenham Hotspur's John Duncan, (second left) watches a header from team mate Willie Young hit the cross-bar with Birmingham City goalkeeper, Dave Latchford, well beaten at White Hart Lane ground recently. Birmingham won 3-1.

Spanish cabinet reviews strikes, takes no action

MADRID, Jan. 9 (R). — The Spanish Cabinet met Friday to review the strike movement in Madrid which has spread from employees of the city's underground railway network to metal workers in major engineering plants and construction men and bank clerks.

Government sources said that the Cabinet of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was prepared to sit the situation out.

The disputes, to back wage demands, are posing a severe challenge to the government's stated policy of gradually reforming the authoritarian power structures bequeathed by the late General Franco and its decision to contain wages within strict controls.

The strikes, which have led to demonstrations dispersed by tear gas, and sit-ins in suburban churches, took on an increasingly political overtone as leaflets from extremist left-wing groups called for a "revolutionary general strike" to overthrow what they termed "the continuation of the Franco regime."

The sources said the government refused to be drawn into hasty action and was determined to view the strikes as provoked by the rising cost of living and government wage controls introduced last November.

Earlier threats to make the striking Metro (underground) workers subject to military discipline and force their return to work had been discarded for the moment, the sources said.

Beirut stalemate

(Continued from page one)

the resources of the Litani River in southern Lebanon and that it has been preparing the scene for some time to achieve this aim.

He said: "There are two alternatives before the Arab countries. Either to continue their disputes and be faced by the catastrophe of Israeli occupation of part of Lebanon or to end their differences and join hands to ward off this imminent catastrophe."

In Tel Aviv, Israeli Minister without portfolio Gideon Hausner warned Syria it would be "playing with fire" if it made any move to intervene in the fighting in Lebanon.

Mr. Hausner, leader of the small and politically moderate Independent Liberal Party, told an industrial club that "Israeli doves and hawks would consider Syrian intervention in Lebanon a direct threat to Israel's security."

The minister's warning fol-

lowed similar remarks by Defence Minister Shimon Peres, who was quoted Thursday as saying that Israel would "have to consider what steps to take" over any Syrian intervention.

The Israeli comments followed press reports quoting Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam as saying Syria would annex part of Lebanon if the country was partitioned.

Rock oil being researched

AMMAN. — The Natural Resources Authority in cooperation with the University of Jordan is currently researching oil producing rocks available in large quantities in Jordan.

These rocks, official sources said, could be used as an energy source in industries and powerplants. The rocks are composed of Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Oxygen and Sulphur.

Use of these rocks started in France in 1838 and oil extracted from them has nearly the same chemical characteristics of petroleum. The U.S. is actually extracting from the rocks on its soil 2 million barrels of oil a year. Besides oil, sulphur, asphalt and naphthalene can be extracted from the rocks.

Reserves are estimated at 10 billion tons in Jordan. The economical feasibility of extracting oil from such rocks has not been completed yet, however import of oil is much cheaper to date than the mining of such rocks. But if oil prices continue their escalation feasibility studies should be seriously completed to see whether such an oil could be commercially cheaper than petroleum.

Moroccan troops

(Continued from page one)

crossed the border into Algeria and are now classed as refugees and the others are camped along the Eastern border of the Sahara.

Meanwhile reports from Algiers, which is backing the Polisario Movement, said the Saharans who have already set up a provisional National Council are shortly planning to form a government.

In an interview with the Algerian daily Republique, the President of the Saharan Provisional Council Hamdi Ould Ziou said that the formation of a provisional government would "break the conspiracy of silence" blanketing the Saharan people's desire for independence.

He said that although Mauritania was getting "aid" from France Polisario Forces were putting up strong resistance in the south and even attacking localities inside Mauritania's frontier.

Gromyko visit

(Continued from page one)

lems in general.

The morning session on the territorial issue is expected to come up against the still-severe Soviet attitude that the issue is closed. Mr Miyazawa under pressure from his party and government, will try to push the negotiations, even if only by a single step and the scene will probably be stormy.

Italian leaders contact to end political crisis

ROME, Jan. 9 (R). — Italian political leaders started feverish consultations Friday to try to solve the country's three-day old political crisis without recourse to early general elections.

Minister Ugo La Malfa, who heads the small Republican Party, vowed in a magazine interview never to return to government, likening it to "trench warfare."

Socialist leader Francesco de Martino, whose party's participation ended with Signor Aldo Moro's Christian Democrat-Republican coalition on Wednesday, told a press conference that the socialists' position was not as rigid as had been.

All Italy's main political parties, including the communists, are against staging elections before they fall due in 1977, because of the country's severe economic position opinion polls predict the communists could come to power if general elections were held now.

Signor de Martino told reporters: "our position is not as rigid as: either yes to the communists, or early elections."

The Socialists were w discuss other ways of the crisis, he added.

He also said he found "credible" that some suggested that the socialists draw support from Moro government w ed to reports of U.S. Intelligence Agency (C to prevent communist power.

Coup in Ecuador

QUITO, Jan. 9 (A). — Ecuadorian President Rodrigo Lara was thrown Friday and replaced by a four-member military junta. It was announced here Education Minister Gustavo Vasconez would be head of the junta. Commander Generalissimo Duran Arce, other members would be leaders of the navy force plus one military whose name would be announced later, he said.

General Rodriguez came president almost years ago, after a military coup that ousted Jose Ibarra.

U.N. studying action following Zionism vote

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 9 (R). — Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Friday the U.N. secretariat was carefully studying what steps should be taken as a result of the General Assembly's adoption of a resolution last November equating Zionism with racism.

He was replying to a question at a news conference who asked what he was doing to "promote the elimination of Zionism," since numerous other resolutions had called on the U.N. to promote the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination.

After referring to a statement he issued last November alluding to the deep divisions aroused by the anti-Zionist resolution, Mr. Waldheim continued: "as far as the implementation is concerned, I can only tell you that we have to look into the different resolutions and this matter will be studied carefully and the necessary

steps will be taken in of the results of our

Noting that a number of solutions were involved, Secretary-General added will certainly understand this is a very delicate which has to be studied carefully.

Immediately after adoption of the anti-Zionist last November 10, I heim took the unusual step of issuing a statement situation which had a reflects a deep and bitter division among the members of the United Nations. It is a time when the need for understanding on a wide range of issues is more than ever.

The statement also expressed the Secretary-General's hope that the divisions would subside, nor the divisions healed, unless urgent action could be made in finding a satisfactory solution to the East problem.

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